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of Dr. a ch Tierlay.

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Mr. G A Y.

WITH THE

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Intended for his MONUMENT,

Written by HIMSELF.

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The LIVES and	last W	ILLS,	(Those	of them
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L F E

OF

Mr. 70HN GAY,

Author of the BEGGAR'S-OPERA, &c.

POETS bave an unquestion'd Right to claim,
If not the Greatest, the most lasting NAME.
Congress.



LONDON:

Printed for E. CURLL, in BURGHLEY-Street, in the Strand, 1733.

W. Musgrave!

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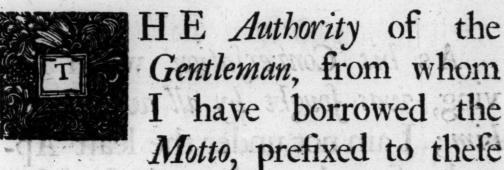
Mrs. Catherine Baller,

news of his Alged'A A

Mrs. Joanna Fortescue,

SISTERS of Mr. G A T.

LADIES,



Papers, is a sufficient Vindication of their Design.

Your

DEDICATION.

Your Brother's Writings, in general, have justly acquired him the Character of one of the most eminent Poets; and, the peculiarity of some of them, the most eminent of his Age.

In my Attempt, therefore, of conveying his Name, to a little longer Date, than Nature has given his Body; I have this Satisfaction, that, every Incident and Accident of his Life, herein related, bears the Stamp of his own Authority.

As his Conversation, when Living, was sought by all who knew him; I am not under the least Apprehension, but that these ME-MOIRS,

DEDICATION.

MOIRS, will entertain his Friends and Acquaintance, and revive in them an agreeable Remembrance of Him; according to the Record of a good old Ballad,

Only, the Actions of the Just, Smell Sweet and Blossom in the Dust.

I am,

Tends before (and bur ones) be

LADIES,

e co Vigour, ifealth and Dies

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

THE SET SEED WITH

VERSES on the DEATH of Mr. GAY.

THE

MISTAKE:

OR, THE

WRONG PHYSICIAN.

GAT once before (and but once) had a Fever, Which then 'twas thought Body and Soul would fever.

But Polly came, felt how his Pulses beat,

Continu'd with him, put him in a Sweat.

A good Night's Rest, with Nat'ral Heat and Quiet,

Restor'd our BARD to Vigour, Health and Diet. Had Polly come again, this Truth, pray scan;

She would, a second Time, have fav'd her MAN.



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MEMOIRS

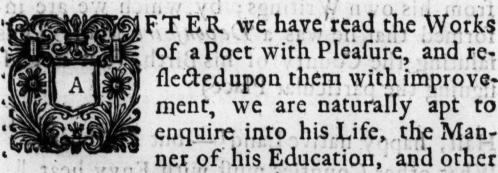
3 H T Mato of a Daughter

LIFE and WRITINGS

es ancient Dwelling of the

dame of Gay, for TmO. v Defcents."

Mr. 70 HN GAY.



'little Circumstances, which give a new Beauty to his Writings, and let us into the Genius and Character of their Author. *

To satisfy this Natural Enquiry, to which we are so prone, is the Purport of the following Pages.

The FAMILY of GAY, or Le Gay, I take to be originally of Norman Extraction: A learned

* See Dr. Sewell's LIFE of Mr. Thilips, p. 1.

learned Antiquary gives us this short Account. viz.

That, one 'Gilbert le Gay, gave Name to, ' and settled at a Place called Hampton-Gay, in · Oxfordshire; and by Match of a Daughter, and Heir, of the Family of Curtoyfe, or " Curtis, * he became Proprietor of the Lord-' ship of Goldworthy in Devonshire. This ' Lordship was the ancient Dwelling of the

' Name of Gay, for many Descents.' †

The chief Incidents and Accidents of the Gentleman's LIFE we are about to write, (Mr. FOHN GAY) may be collected from his own Writings; by which we are informed that he was a Devonshire Man: Thus faluting the County of his Birth, (but not affigning the particular Place)

Hail, happy native Land! - but I forbear, What other Counties must with Envy hear.

He was born in that memorable Year of the Revolution, 1688, (as was likewise Mr. POPE) he was the Son of a Gentleman, and had the Education of one; but did not possess any Estate of Inheritance: For he complains to Mr.

* Who bear for their Arms. ARGENT. Three Fleur de Lis, SABLE.

† See Risdon's Survey of Devonsbire, Vol. 1. 8vo. p. 80. Il See his Journey to Exeter. An Epistle to the Earl of Burlington.

Mr. JOHN GAY.

Mr. Pope, into whose Friendship he came early, t that

He never had been bless'd by Fortune's Hand, Nor brighten'd Plow shares in Paternal Land

He was sent up to London, and put 'Prentice to a Mercer; but a Shop-Confinement, the Chatter of Women-Customers, and Lying, in a double Sense, behind the Compter; were Fatigues he could not by any means brook; thus proceeding with his Complaints to Mr. Pope, viz.

Long in the noify Town I've been immur'd,
Respir'd in Smoke, and all its Cares endur'd;
Where News and Politicks divide Mankind,
And Schemes of State involve th'uneasy Mind;
Faction embroils the World; and ev'ry Tongue,
Is mov'd by Flatt'ry, or with Scandal hung:
Friendship, for Sylvan Shades, the Palace slies
Where all must yield to Int'rest's dearer ties;
Each rival Machiavel with Envy burns,
And Honesty for sakes them all by turns;
While Calumny upon each Party's thrown,
Which both promote, and both alike disown.

B 2

Fatigu'd

[†] See Notes Var. on the DUNCIAD.

^{*} See RURAL SPORTS. A Georgic. Address'd to Mr. Pope. | Ibid,

Fatigu'd at last; a calm Retreat I chose, I

And footh'd my harrass'd Mind with sweet Re-

Where Fields, and Shades, and the refreshing Clime,

Inspire the Sylvan Song, and prompt my Rhime.

Whether the RETREAT, he here mentions, was back again into his native Country, or elfewhere; or, in what manner he left his Business, are particulars too minute for our Enquiry. But this is certain, that, he was born a Poet; the Muses and the Graces were the Companions in whom he most delighted; and, the Fair, his everlasting Theme.

Whatever groveling Notions the Vulgar may entertain of Poetry, † 'There is a 'Charm in Verse (fays a late judicious Writer) which never fails agreeably to affect a 'Heart that is rightly placed; and there is '(adds he) in my Opinion, something peculiarly moving in the Verses of that good- natured Class of Poets—Catulus, Ti- Bullus, Propertius, and Ovid." Mr. Gay, likewise, was of the same opinion; for we find the most beautiful Allusions to; and Imitations of, the Ancients, plentifully strewed up and down in his Writings. But, to proceed,

Let's

[†] See Major PACE's Essay upon the Roman Elegiac Poets, Pag. 141.

Let's next into the Field of Beauty start;

Beauty's a Theme that ever warm'd GAY'S

Heart.*

And when his poor Heart was thus warmed,

He lovingly would with his Mate withdraw, (True Love is Nature unrestrain'd by Law.)

Such was the just Freedom of his Thought; farther declaring, with his pretty Quaker,

Espousals are but Forms. O lead me hence, For secret Love can never give Offence.

Upon which Topic he more fully, and freely, enlarges to an intimate Acquaintance, viz.

A MAN may lead a happy Life Without that needful Thing a WIFE.

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ts,

What tho' your House be clean and neat,
With Couches, Chairs, and Beds compleat;
Tho' you each Day invite a Friend,
Tho' he should ev'ry Dish commend,
On Bagshot-Heath your Mutton sed,
Your Fowls at Brentford born and bred;

Tho'

^{*} See his Epistle to William Pulteney, Esq;

[] See his sober Eclogue between two of the People, called Quakers, viz. Caleb and Tabitha.

Tho' purest Wine your Cellars boast, Wine worthy of the fairest Toast; Yet there are other Things requir'd: Ring, and let's fee the Maid you bir'd-Bless me! those Hands might hold a Broom, Trundle a Mop, or wash a Room: A Batchelor his Maid should keep, Not for that servile use to sweep, Let Her his Humour understand, And turn to ev'ry Thing her Hand. Get you a Lass that's young and tight, Whose Arms are, like her Apron, white; What tho' her Shift be seldom seen? Let that, tho' course, be always clean; She might each Morn your Tea attend, And on your Wrist your Ruffle mend; Then if you break a roguish Jest, Or squeeze her Hand, or pat her Breast, She cries, O dear Sir, don't be naught! And Blushes speak her last Night's fault. To her your Houshold Cares confide, Let your Keys jingle at her Side, A Footman's Blunders teize and fret ye, Ev'n while you chide you smile on Betty. Discharge him then, if he's too spruce, For Betty's for his Master's Vfe.

Will you your Am'rous Fancy baulk, For fear some Prudish Neighbour talk?

But

But you'll object, that you're afraid
Of the pert Freedoms of a Maid;
Besides your wiser Heads will say,
That she who turns her Head this way,
From one Vice to another drawn,
May carry Silver Spoons to pawn,
Has not the homely wrinkled Jade
More need to learn the pilf'ring Trade?
For Love, all Betty's wants Supplies,
Laces her Shoes, her Manteau Dyes,
All her Stuff-Suits she slings away.
And wears Thread-Sattin ev'ry Day.

Who then a dirty Drab would hire, Brown as the Hearth of Kitchen Fire? When all must own, were Betty put To the black Duties of the Slut, As well she scours or scrubs a Floor And still is good for Something more.

Thus to avoid, my Friend, the greater Vice, Act like a prudent Priest, of Conscience nice, Who did to quell his Lust for Neighbour's Spouse Keep Simple Fornication in his House †

Such likewise, were the Anti-matrimonial Precepts of our good Countryman and auncient Poet Maister Geoffry Chaucer, * whose Ditty on this Head Mr. Pope hath thus set to Music, viz.

Chaucer's Sentiments are confirmed by two Gentlemen of later times, t

Zooks! never Wed, 'tis safer much to Roam, For what is War Abroad, to War at Home? Who wou'd not sooner bravely Risque his Life For what's a Cannon to a scolding Wife?

From Door to Door I'd sooner whine and beg, Both Arms shot off, and on a Wooden-Leg, Than Marry,——

From these, I hope not disagreeable, Digressions, let us now welcome Mr. Gay to Town, from his Rural Retreat; and view him making a Female Offering. As he had before made Mr. Pope a Present of a Georgic, * he now brings the Ladies a Fan; with which he thus introduces himself, viz.

f Sec Wistofor a concer-

^{*} See The Wife of Bath's Prol.

[†] Squire Filbert, and Mr. Sergeant Nettle, in The What D'ye call it. Scene I.

^{*} Intitled Rural Sports . .

Mr. 7 9 HN GAY. 019

I fing that graceful Toy, whose waving Play With gentle Gales relieves the sultry Day.

Assist we Nine, your lostiest notes employ,
Say what celestial Skill contrivid the Toy;
Say how this Instrument of Love began
And in immortal Strains display the FAN.

Long has the Scheme employ'd my thoughtful

Pursuant to these Directions, the mile is making and the making and the curious Mounts painted to the Life; and the

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knowledging that he had brought his Work to Perfection, gives Instructions for making this killing Implement of the Fair, wizbes I year

Who draws the Car for the celestial Queen?
Have ye not oft survey'd his varying Dyes.
His Tail all gilded o'er with Argus Eyes?
Have ye not seen him in the sunny Day
Unfurl his Plumes, and all his Pride display,
Then suddenly contract his dazling Train,
And with long trailing Feathers sweep the Plain?
Learn from this Hint, let this instruct your
Art:

Art;
Thin taper Sticks, must from one Center part;
Let these into the Quadrant's Form divide,
The spreading Ribs with snowy Paper hide;
Here shall the Pencil bid its Colours slow,
And make a miniature Creation grow.

Let the Machine in equal Foldings close,
And now its plaited Surface wide dispose;
So shall the FAIR her idle Hand employ,
And grace each Motion with a restless Toy;
With various Play bid grateful Zephyrsrise,
While Love in ev'ry grateful Zephyr slies.

Pursuant to these Directions, the Fan is made; the Sticks are nicely rivetted; several curious Mounts painted to the Life; and the whole left to the Ladies Choice, in an elegant Poem, consisting of near six hundred and sifty Verses, to which I refer, and with which every Reader will be delighted.

I cannot leave Mr. Gay's FAN, without introducing that fine Epigram on the same Subject, written upon a white FAN, by the late Bishop Atterbury, with which he presented his Lady in Courtship, viz.

Can with refistless Art employ;
This Fan in other Hands would prove
An Engine of small Force in Love.
But she with such an Air and Mein,
Not to be told, or safely seen,
Directs its wanton Glances so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's Bow:
Gives Coolness to the matchless Dame,
To ev'ry other Breast a Flame.

The

Mr. 70 HN GAY. 11

The Scene of Mr. Gay's Life was, by this time, wholly changed; he was no longer Company for Weavers; the Tard, the Ell, and the Compter were left for the Court, where we now find him with his Pastorals; brought thither, no doubt, thro' the Interest of the Ladies. For having obtained a Deputation from Venus, he exercised Cupid's Power without controul, and freely tells us his Success, viz,

At Court I never failTo scatter round my Arrows,
Men fall as thick as Hail;
And Maidens love like Sparrows.*

In the Drawing-Room he must cut a very smart Figure; being habited, as he tells us himselft in a blue Garment with Silver Loops; an edged Hat of the same, a gorgeous Sword, and eke a Knot. In his Pastorals, he thus chaunteth forth the Praises of the Great and Fair, viz.

of renw or C 2 What a YAD There

See Damon and Cupid. A Song.

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I fold my Sheep and Lambkins too,

For Silver Loops and Garment Blue:

My Boxen Hautboy, sweet of Sound,

For Lace that edg'd mine Hat around;

For Lightfoot and my Scrip I got

A gorgeous Sword, and eke a Knot.

Prol. to his Pafterals.

There law I Ladies all a-row
Before their Queen a feemly show.

Lansdowne as fresh as Flow's of May;
And Berketey hady blythe and gay;
And Montagu without compare.

And Montagu without compare.

There many a worthy Wight I've seen
In Ribbon blue, and Ribbon green.
As Oxford, who a Wand doth bear,
Like Moses, in our Bibles fair;
Who for our Trassic forms Designs.
And gives to Britain—Indian Mines.
There saw I Saint John, sweet of Mich.
Full stedfast both to Church and Queen.

Mr. Gay's Pastorals are what he justly defineth them, viz. Certes, Such it behoveth a Passoral to be, as Nature in the Country affordeth; and the manner also meetly copied from the Rustical Folk therein. I have a very biod in

We now come to a Production of His, of great Humour, intitled TRIVIA: or, The Art of Walking the Streets of London. In the Writings Mr. GAT had hitherto published he had

^{*} See Proeme to his Pasterals.

Mr. 70 HWIGMY. +3

had been undisturbed by the Crestick's best in an Adventisement to this Piece, the thus del livers himself, wix I win Country's Lair all livers himself, wix I will be the country of the

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The World, I believe, will take so little Notice of me, that I need not take much of it. The Criticks may see by this Poem, that I walk on Foot, which probably may save me from their Envy. I should be sorry to raise that Passion in Men whom I am so much obliged to, since they allowed me an Honour, hitherto only shewn to better Writers: That, of denying me to be the Author of my own Works.

Gentlemen, if there be any Thing, in this Poem, good enough to displease Jou, and if it be of any Advantage to you, to ascribe it to some Person of greater Merit. I shall acquaint you, for your Comfort, that among many other Obligations, I owe several Hints of it to Dr. Swift. And if you will so far continue your Favour, as to write against it, I beg you to oblige me in accepting the following Motto,

Non tu in Trivijs, indocte, solebas, Stridenti, miserum, stipula disperdere carmen?

The Subject of the TRIVIA was pleasing to Mr. GAT, for he thus sings,

My youthful * Bosom burns with Thirst of Fame,

From the great Theme to build a glorious.
Name;

To

^{*} The Author's Age, about 22.

To tread in Paths to ancient Bards unknown,
And bind my Temples with a Civic. Crown;
But more, my Country's Love demands the
Lays,

My Country's be the Profit, mine the Praise.

He first treats, Of the Implements for Walking the Streets by Night, and Signs of the Weather. Among these Implements, as the Welfare of the Ladies was always the Delight of our Bard, and having preserved their Faces by his Fan; he next takes Care of their Feet, by the Invention of the Patten, viz.

Forget not, O my Muse! the Patten's Praise, That Female Implement shall grace thy Lays; Say from what Art divine th'Invention came, And from its Origin deduce its Name.



PAT-

Mr. 70 HN GAT. 15



P A T T Y.

A TALE.

WHere Lincoln wide extends her Fenny Soil,
A goodly Yeoman liv'd grown old with
Toil:

One only Daughter blest his Nuptial Bed, Who from her infant Hand the Poultry sed: Martha, her careful Mother's Name, she bore, But now her careful Mother was no more. Whilst on her Father's Knee the Damsel play'd Patty he fondly call'd the Smiling Maid; As Years increas'd, her ruddy Beauty grew, And Patty's same o'er all the Village slew.

Soon as the blushing Morning warms the Skies, And in the doubtful Day the Woodcock slies, Her cleanly Pail the pretty Houswife bears, And singing, to the distant Fields, repairs:

And when the Plains with Evining dews are spread,

The milky Burthen smokes upon her Head.

Deep,

Me. FOFINI GOUY. 35

Deep, thro' a miry Lane she pick'd her way, Above her Ankle rose the chalky Clay.

Vulcan by chance the bloomy Maiden spies, With Innocence and Beauty in her Eyes: He saw, he lovid; for yet he ne'er had known Sweet Innocence and Beauty meet in one. Ah Mulciber! recal thy Nuptial vows, Think on the Graces of thy Paphian Spouse, Think how her Eyes dart inexhausted Charms, And canst thou leave her Bed for Patty's Arms?

The Lemnian Pow'r for fakes the Realms Above, His Bosom glowing with Terrestrial Love. Far in the Lane, a lonely Hut he found, No Tenant ventur'd on th'unwholsome Ground. Here smokes his Forge, he bares his sinewy Arm, And early Strokes the sounding Anvil warm; Around his Shop the steely Sparkles slew As for the Steed he shap'd the bending Shoe.

When blue-Ey'd Parry near his Window came His Anvil rests, his Forge forgets to Flame. To hear his soothing Tales, the seigns Delays; What Woman can resist the Force of Praise?

At first she coyly ev'ry Kiss withstood, And all her Cheek was slush'd with modest Blood: With headless Nails he now surrounds her Shoes, To save her Steps from Rains and piercing Dews; She

Mr. JOHN GAY. 17

She lik'd his foothing Tales, his Presents wore,
And granted Kisses, but would grant no more.
Yet Winter chill'd her Feet, with Cold she pines,
And on her Cheek the fading Rose declines;
No more her humid Eyes their Lustre boast,
And in hoarse Sounds her melting Voice is lost.

This Vulcan saw, and in his Heav'nly thought,
A new Machine mechanick Fancy wrought,
Above the Mire her shelter'd Steps to raise,
And bare her safely thro' the Wintry Ways.
Strait the new Engine on his Anvil glows,
And the pale Virgin on the Patten rose.
No more her Lungs are shook with dropping

Rheums,
And on her Cheek reviving Beauty blooms.
The God obtain'd his Suit; tho' flatt'ry Fail,
Presents with Female Virtue must prevail.
The Patter now Supports each frugal Dame,
Which from the blue-Ey'd Patty takes the Name.

The Second Book of the TRIVIA contains Rules to be observed in Walking the Streets by DAY.

After a Description of the Town in the Morning, and the Accidents to which all Itinerants are liable, he introduces an Episode of the Shoe-Boy's Rise, which I cannot pass by; but think my Self obliged to let it succeed the Inventi-

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She

ons of the Fanand the Patten, for the Reader's Entertainment; viz.

Whene'er the gath'ring Mire thy Feet besmear, The Voice of Industry is always near. Hark? the Boy calls thee to his destin'd Stand. And the Shoe shines beneath his oily Hand, Here let the Muse, satigu'd amid the Throng. Adorn her Precepts with digressive Song; Of Shirtless-Touths the secret Rise to trace, And show the Parent of the Sable Race.

her Lucas ata Drook with dropping

And the gale viaga on the Fartis refe.



Mr. 70 HN GAT. 19

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SCHE COLUMBIA

CLOACINA.

A TALE

Ike mortal Man, great Jove (grown fond of Change)

Of old was wont the nether World to range To feek Amours; the Vice the Monarch lov'd Soon thro' the wide Ætherial Court improv'd. Andev'n the Proudest Goddessnow and then Would lodge a Night among the Sons of Men; To vulgar Deities descends the Fashion, Each, like her Betters, had her Earthly Passion. Then Cloacina * (Goddess of the Tide Whose sable Streams beneath the City glide) Indulg'd the modish Flame: the Townsherov'd A mortal Scavenger she saw, she lov'd; The muddy Spots that dry'd upon his Face, Like Female Patches, heighten'd ev'ry Grace:

* Cloacina was a Goddess, whose Image Tatius, a King of the Sabines, found in the Common-Shore; and not knowing what Goddess it was, he call'd it Cloacina, from the Place in which it was found, and paid to it divine Honours. Lastant. 1. 20, Minuc. Fel. Ost. p. 232.

She gaz'd; she sigh'd. for Love can Beauties

In what feems Faults to ev'ry common Eye.

Now had the Watchman walk'd his fecond Round:

When Chacina hears the rumbling Sound Of her brown Lover's Cart, for well she knows That pleasing Thunder: swift the Goddess rose, And thro' the Streets pursu'd the distant Noise

Her Bosom panting with expected Joys. With the Night-wandring Harlot's Airs she past Brush'd near his Side, and wanton Glances cast: In the Black form of Cinder-Wench she came.

When Love, the Hour, the Place, had banish'd Shame:

To the dark Alley, Arm in Arm, they move: O may no Link-Boy interrupt their Love! When the pale Moon had nine times fill'dher Space,

The pregnant Goddess (cautious of Disgrace) Descends to Earth; but sought no Midwife's Aid Nor midst her Anguish to Lucina pray'd; No chearful Gossip wish'd the Mother joy, A lone, beneath a Bulk, she dropt the Boy.

The Child, thro' various Risques, in years improv'd, At first a Beggar's-Brat, compassion mov'd;

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Mr. 70 HN GAT. 21

His Infant-Tongue foon learnt the Canting Art Knew all the Pray'rs and Whines to touch the Heart.

O happy un-own'd Youths, your Limbs can bear

The scorching Dog-Star, and the Winter's Air, While the rich Infant, nurs'd with Care and Pain, Thirsts with each Heat, and Coughs with ev'ry Rain!

The Goddess long had mark'd the Child's Di-

And long had fought his Suff'rings to redress; She prays the Gods to take the Fondling's part. To teach his Hands some beneficial Art, Practis'd in Streets: The Gods her Suitallow'd, And made him useful to the Walking-Crowd, To cleanse the miry Feet, and o'er the Shoe With nimble Skill the glossy Black renew. Each Pow'r contributes to relieve the Poor: With the strong Bristles of the mighty Boar Diana forms his Brush; the God of Day A Tripod gives, amid the crouded Way To raise the dirty Foot, and ease his Toil; Kind Neptune fills his Vase with social Oil

Press'd from th'enormous Whale; the God of Fire,

From whose Dominion smoky Clouds aspire, Among these gen'rous Presents joins his Part, And aids with Soot the new japanning Art: Pleas'd she receives the Gifts; she downward glides,

Lights in Fleet-Ditch, and shoots beneath the Tides.

Now dawns the Morn, the sturdy Ladawakes,
Leaps from his Stall, his tangled Hair he shakes.
Then leaning o'er the Rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black Canal of Mud,
Where Common Shores a lulling Murmur keep,
Whose Torrents rush from Holborn's fatal Steep:
Pensive, thro' Idleness, Tears slow'd apace,
Which eas'd his loaded Heart, and wash'd his
Face;

At length he fighing cry'd; That Boy was blest, Whose Infant-Lips have drain'd a Mother's Breast;

But happier far are those (if such be known)
Whom both a Father and a Mother own:
But, I alas! hard Fortune's utmost Scorn,
Who ne'er knew Parent, was an Orphan born!

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Mr. 70 HN GAY. 23

Some Boys are rich by Birth beyond all Wants, Belov'd by Uncles, and kind good old Aunts; When Time comes round a Christmas-Box they bear,

And one Day makes 'em Rich for all the Year. Had I the Precepts of a Father learn'd, Perhaps I then the Coachman's Fate had earn'd. For lesser Boys can drive; I thirsty stand And see the double Flaggon charge their Hand. See 'em puss off the Froth, and gulp amain, While with dry Tongue I lick my Lips in vain.

While thus he fervent prays, the heaving Tide

In widen'd Circles beats on either Side;

The Goddess Rose amid the inmost Round,

With wither'd Turnip-Tops her Temples crown'd;

Low reach'd her dripping Tresses, lank and black

As the smooth Jet, or glossy Raven's back;

Around her Waist a circ'ling Eel wastwin'd,

Which bound her Robe that hung in Rags be-

Now beck'ning to the Boy; she thus begun,

Thy Pray'rs are granted; weep no more, my Son:

Go, thrive. At some frequented Cornerstand, This Brush I give Thee, grasp it in thy Hand, Temper the Soot within this Vase of Oil, And let the little Tripod aid thy Toil; On this, methinks, I see the Walking Crew, At thy Request support the miry Shoe; The Foot grows black, that was with Dirt imbrown'd,

And in thy Pocket jingling Ha'pence found.

The Goddess plunges swift beneath the Flood,
And dashes all around her Show'rs of Mud:

The Youth strait chose his Post; the Labour ply'd

Where branching Streets from Charing-Cross divide;

His Treble-Voice resounds along the Meuse, And White-hall echoes—clean your Honour's Shoes.

Our Itinerant being safely conducted through the Suburbs, the Bard, next, leads him into the City; where among the offensive Smells of Thames-Street, he informs us of one, to which he had a natural Antipathy, that of Cheshire-Cheese, viz.

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Mn 70 HN GAT. 25

Rach Booth the frequent path, in quest of Gain, How shall I

Pass where in Piles * Cornavian-Cheeses lie; Cheefe, that the Table's closing Rites denies, And bids me with th'unwilling Chaplain rife.

Having reached the Tower, he returns the publick Way thro' Cornhill and Cheapside to Covent-Garden. Here, fays he, oft my Cour fe I bend .-- After describing that Quarter of the Town, he recounts the Great Frost in the Year 1715, and most pathetically laments the Loss of his Fruiteress Dolly, viz.

'Twas here the Matron found a doleful Fate: Let Elegiac-Lay the Woe relate, Soft as the Breath of distant Flutes, at Hours When filent, Ev'ning closes up the Flow'rs; Lulling as falling Water's hollow Noise; Indulging Grief, like Philomela's Voice.

Doll ev'ry Day had walk'd the treach'rous Roads:

Her Neck grew warpt beneath Autumnal Loads Of various Fruit; she now a Basket bore, That Head, alas! shall Basket bear no more.

dack as the Sames angular, the Soul revives,

Cheshire was anciently called Cornavia.

Severo

Each Booth she frequent past, in quest of Gain, And Boys with Pleasure heard her shrilling Strain;

Ah Doll! all Mortals must resign their Breath, And Industry it self submit to Death!

The cracking Chrystal yields, she sinks, she dies,

Her Head, chopt off from her lost Shoulders,

Pippins she cry'd, but Death her Voice confounds,

And Pip-Pip-Pip along the Ice resounds.

So when the Thracian Furies Orpheus tore,
And left his bleeding Trunk deform'd with Gore,
His sever'd Head floats down the silver Tide,
His yet warm Tongue for his lost Consort cry'd;
Eurydice with quiv'ring Voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's Banks Eurydice return'd.

Having observed the Cruelty of the Coachmen and Carmen, to their Cattle, the Poet makes a very good Use of the Pythagorean System, by the following Application of its Doctrine, viz.

And shifting Seats in other Bodies lives:

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Mr. 70 HN GAY. 27

Severe shall be the brutal Coachman's Change,
Doom'd in a Hackney-Horse the Town to range;
Carmen, transform'd, the groaning Load shall
draw,

Whom other Tyrants with the Lash shall awe.

Our Author next, in a most agreeable manner, recounts the London-Cries, describes the importunity of Beggars, and thus delineates the voracious Undertakers of Funerals, viz.

Where the Brass-Knocker wrapt in Flannel Band,

Forbids the Thunder of the Footman's Hand;
Th'Upholder, rueful Harbinger of Death,
Waits with Impatience for the Dying Breath;
As Vultures, o'er a Camp, with hov'ring Flight,
Snuff up the future Carnage of the Fight.
Here canst Thou pass, unmindful of a Pray'r,
That Heav'n in Mercy may thy Brother spare.

Mr. Gay closes this Book, by requesting the Company of a Gentleman, his intimate Acquaintance.

Come Fortescue, * sincere, experienc'd Friend,
Thy Briefs, thy Deeds, and ev'n thy Fees
suspend;

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William Fortescne, Efg; Counsellor at Law.

Come let us leave the Temple's filent Walls,
Me Bus'ness to my distant Lodging calls to the long Strand together let us stray;

† With Thee conversing I forget the way,

When they arrived at St. James's, he points out, to his Friend, the following Objects, and ends with his own With, viz.

See you bright Chariot on its Braces swing, with Flanders-Mares, and with an arched Spring;

That Wretch, to gain an Equipage and Place, Betray'd his Sister to a lewd Embrace.

This Coach that with the blazon'd Scutcheon glows,

Vain of his unknown Race, the Coxcomb shows.

There slames a Fool, begitt with tinsell'd Slaves,

Who wastes the Wealth of a whole Race of Knaves.

That other, with a clust ring Train behind, Owes his new Honours to a fordid Mind.

This next, in Court-Fidelity excells,

The Publick rifles, and his Country sells.

May the proud Chariot never be my Fate,
If purchas'd at so mean, so dear a Rate;

† With Thee Conversing I forget all Time,

Milton.

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O! rather give me sweet Content on Foot, Wrapt in my Virtue, and a good Surtout!

The Third, and last, Book, of The TRIVIA, contains Directions for Walking the Streets by NIGHT.

He invokes CYNTHIA, — Fair Regent of the Night. Beginning thus his Moon-light Tour

Where the fair Columns of St. Clement stand, Whose straiten'd Bounds increach upon the Strand.

After describing the Casualties, which may befal the Itinerant, in that Part of the Town, our Bard speaks very feelingly, and is loth to lose his Mistress in the Croud.

—— I (perhaps too fond) if chance the Tide Tumultuous, bear my Partner from my Side. Impatient venture back; despising Harm, I force my Passage where the thickest swarm. Thus Nisus wander'd o'er the pathless Grove. To find the brave Companion of his Love, The pathless Grove in vain he wanders o'er: Euryalus, alas! is now no more.

30 The OLM FET of

He next meets a Funeral, and thus excellently moralizes upon the Vanity of its Solemnity,

Contemplate, Mortal, on thy fleeting Years;
See with black Train the Funeral-Pomp appears!

Whether some Heir attends in Sable State,

And mourns with outward Grief a Parent's

Fate:

Or the fair Virgin, nipt in Beauty's Bloom,
A Croud of Lovers follow to her Tomb.
Why is the Herse with Scutcheons blazon'd round,

And with the nodding Plume of Ostrich crown'd?

No. The Dead know it not, nor Profit gain;

It only serves to prove the Living vain.

How short is Life! how frail is Human Trust!

Is all this Pomp for laying Dust to Dust?

His Advice, to the Itinerant, to avoid,

The Harlot's guileful Paths,

is admirable; and the Trick played his Countryman, by one of them, is very entertaining, viz.

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Beware the Lass, who stroles with saunt ring

No stubborn Stays her yielding Shape embrace;
Beneath the Lamp her tawdry Ribbons glare,
The new-scour'd Manteau, and the slattern Air;
High-draggled Petticoats her Travels show,
And hollow-Cheeks with artful Blushes glow;
With flatt'ring Sounds she sooths the cred'lous
Ear.

My noble Captain! Charmer! Love! my Dear!
In riding-Hood near Tavern-Doors she plies.
Or mussled Pinners hide her livid Eyes.
She darts from Sarsnet Ambush wily Leers,
Twitches thy Sleeve; or with familiar Airs
Her Fan will pat thy Cheek; these Snares disdain.

Nor gaze behind Thee when she turns again.

I knew a Yeoman, who for thirst of Gain, To this great City drove from Devon's Plain His num'rous lowing Herd; his Herds he sold, And his deep leathern Pocket fill'd with Gold; Drawn by a fraudful Nymph, he gaz'd, he sigh'd;

Unmindful of his Home, and distant Bride, if She leads the willing Victim to his Doom,
Thro' winding Alleys to her Cobweb Room.
Then

32 The DLAFE OM

Then thro' the Street he reels, from Post to Post, Valiant with Wine, nor knows his Treasure lost. The vagrant Wretch th'assembled Watchmen

nemdataW beldmelle 'the variable on the stays her yielding Shape embrace No flubborn Stays her yielding Shape embrace seight

He waves his Hanger, and their Poles defies; defies; defies; depoin the Round-House pent all Night he fnores, and their Poles defies; defies and their Poles defies; defies the Poles defies; def

With flatt'ring Sounds he fooths the cred'lous

The TRIVIA contains near 1300 Verses; and, of the whole, every Reader of Taste must cry out with Colonel Codrington, upon reading the Dispensary,

I read Thee over with a Lover's Eye, in Thou hast no Faults, or I, no Faults can spy I Thou art all Beauty, or all Blindness I.

Thus, alluding to the exegi monumentum of Ovio, Mr. Goy closes; memos I would I

And how Complete my gen'rous Labours lie, Finish'd, and Ripe for Immortality. It aid had

Death shall entomb in Dust this mould'ring

But never reach th'eternal Part, my Fame.

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POE

When Ward * and Gildon t, mighty Names, are dead;

Or but at Chelsea under Custards read :

When Criticks crazy Band-boxes repair,

And Tragedies, turn'd Rockets, bounce in Air; High rais'd on Fleetstreet-Polts, confign'd to Fame.

This Work shall shine, and Walkers bless my Name.

What next falls under Confideration, accorda ing to Mr. GAT's own Disposition of his Writings, | is The WHAT D'VE CALL IT: A Tragi-Comi-Pastoral Farce. Of this kind of Dramatick Entertainment upon the Stage, he acknowledges himself to have been the first Introducer. He likewise thought it necessary, ndt only to shew the Nature of it; but to answer some Objections that have been raised against it; this, he has fully done in his Preface, to which we refer.

I am most obligingly prevented from attempting any Examen of this agreeable Drama, by the following Letter, for which I return the Writer of it my fincerest Thanks.

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Ü

Ned Ward, Author of The London-Spy; Trips to Jamaica, &c. and fuch Trash, fit only to wrap up Pastry.

† Charles Gildon, a mighty Oritick, Author of Three Tragedies, all Damned, and confequently turned into Fire-Works,

Il Published in Quarto, by Subscription, under this Title,

Poems on fereral Occasions. By Mr. John GAY.

THE RETURNING

To Mr. CURLL.

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SIR,

A S you desire Mr. GAT's Friends to communicate such Materials, as may enable you to give a satisfactory Account of his Life; you receive this, from one of his Admirers, to point out a Species of Beauty in him, which every Body has not taken notice of.

I think the REHEARSAL is, and always has been received, by the Town, as a fine Piece of Wit, and Satire, upon bad Poetry. I recommend these two following Places in Mr. GAT's What d'ye call it to you (and if you please, to your Readers) as superior to many celebrated Passages in the REHEARSAL.

In the Tragedy of JANE SHORE, where you ought to have the Penitent abborring her Crime, for its infernal Deformity, not for its temporal Consequences; she is introduced lamenting the Partiality of the World, in allowing greater Liberties

^{*} See The Daily Advertiser of Dec. 9th, &c.

Liberties to Men, than to the Fair Sex. false Sentiment is thus finely dressed up.

Such is the Fate unhappy Women find, And fuch the Curfe intail'd upon our kind, That Man, the lawless Libertine, may rove, Free and unquestion'd thro' the wilds of Love; While Woman, Sense and Nature's easy Fool, If poor weak Woman swerve from Virtue's Rule; If strongly charm'd, she leave the thorny way. And in the fofter Paths of Pleasure stray; Ruin ensues, Reproach and endless Shame, And one false Step entirely damns her Fame. In vain, with Tears, the Loss she may deplore, In vain look back to what she was before, She sets, like Stars that fall, to rise no more.

ACT I.

And thus justly ridiculed in the Mouth of Dorcas, in the What d'ye call it.

Ah, why does Nature give us fo much Caufe To make kind-hearted Lasses break the Laws? Why should hard Lawskind-hearted Lasses bind, When too foft Nature draws us after Kind?

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SCENE I. ACT I.

In Venice Preserv'd you have a Traitor reasoning upon the Wheel, that he who had been a bold Soldier ought not to suffer for Treason.

The

Liberties to Mer, than to the Fair Sex. This

The Dialogue proceeds thus,

Jaffier. Say, is it fitting, that a Soldier, Who has fought Nations Battles, and been crown'd with Conquest,

B'expos'd a common Carcale on a Wheel?

Pierre, Ha! nort syroul namo V/ Assw 1009 11

Jaffier. Say, is it fitting?

Pierre. 'Tis hard! 'tis wondrous hard!

And yet false as this Sentiment is, the Distress of a bold Man is too apt to work in the Compassion of the Audience, tho' they know him to be the worst of Villains. See whether you have not this justly ridiculed, in the What dye call it, by Peascod.

PEASCOD. Say, is it fitting in this very Field, Where I so oft have Reap'd, so oft have Till'd: This Field, where from my Youth I've been a Carter,

I, in this Field, should Die for a Deserter?

That is, I have been a good Plowman, and have proved it in this very Field: therefore ought I to suffer for Desertion?

I should have said, a little while ago, that the Sentiment of Jane Shore and Doreas are of a Piece

Piece with that of the Thief in Mat. Prior's Ballad (of the Thief and the Cordelier.)

Cord. What frightens you thus, my good Son, fays the Priest,

You murder'd, are forry, and have been confess'd.

Thief. Ah! Father, my Sorrow will scarce fave my Bacon:

'Twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.

Now, Sir, the Reason why I prefer these Instances of Mr. GAT's Criticism, to the greatest Part of the Rehearsal, is, because in the Latter, the Attack is generally made upon an Expression, a Poverty of Distion, or a Jingle, or at most, a bad Simile. But our Poet reprehends the Fault of the Mind, and prevents our falling in Love with Vice, tho neatly habited.

If these Hints be worth Notice, throw them into a better Form; for you have them from a Person who never yetsaw himself in Print, tho' Mr, Gay's Admirer, and

Tour unknown bumble Servant,

J. R.

P. S. In a very ingenious Poem in PRAISE of the HORN-BOOK, lately published, are the following Lines, viz.

An

An aged Peasant, on his Dying-Bed,
Wish'd for a Friend some godly Book to read;
The pious Grandson then his Horn-Book takes,
And (Eyes lift up) this sav'ry Lecture makes:
Great A, he gravely roar'd; th'important Sound
The empty Walls and hollow Roof rebound:
Th'expiring Antient rear'd his drooping Head,
And thank'd his Stars that Hodge had learn'd to
Read.

Great B, the Younker bawls; O! heavenly Breath!

What Ghostly Comforts in the Hour of Death! What Hopes I feel! Great C, pronounc'd the Boy,

The Grandsire dies with Extacy of Joy.

in Love with

You will see, Sir, by the above-cited Verses, that I am but one of Mr. GA T's second-rate Admirers; for, I dare venture to affirm, that Hodge's Horn-Book-Lecture, to his Dying-Grandfather, was composed in Allusion to Peascod's Dying-Speech, when he was led out to be Shot for a Deserter, viz.

COUNTRYMAN, to PEASCOD.

And Pray in this good Book. — [Gives him a Book.

PEASCOD.

I will, I will.

Lend me thy Handkercher—The Pilgrim's

(I cannot see for Tears) Pro-Progress, Oh!
The Pilgrim's Progress-Eighth-Edi-ti-on.
Lon-don-Prin ted for Ni-cho-las Bodding-ton,

With new Ad-di-ti-ons never made before.

Oh! 'tis so moving, I can read no more.

[Drops the Book.

What d'ye call it, Scene I. ACT II-

Yours, once more, J. R.

Here we must observe, in point of Literary Chronology, that the first Dramatick Piece Mr. GAT published was,

I. The WIFE of Bath. A Comedy. Acted at the Theatre-Royal in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 1714. * In this Play, as he informs the Reader in the Prologue,

He draws his Characters from Chaucer's Days, On which our Grandsires are profuse of Praise; When

^{*} Printed in Quarto. He Revised and Altered it in an Ostavo Edition, which was Re-Printed 1730.

When all Mankind (if we'll believe Tradition,)
Jogg'd on in settled Conjugal Fruition:
Then the strict Father, no hard Bargains drove
For Jointures: All the Settlement was Love.
Yet many a modest, knowing Bride, was led
With artful Blushes to the Nuptial Bed.
The Wife of Bath in modern Wives we find,
And Superstition runs thro' all the Kind;
We but repeat our Grandsires Actions o'er,
And copy Follies which were Theirs before,

The Plot of the whole Comedy is excellently wound up in one Distich,

Thro' the Fair Sex this pious Humour runs, Were there no Men, all Women would be Nuns.

II. In the Year 1717, A Comedy was brought upon the Drury-Lane Stage, call d Three Hours after Marriage. It was printed in Octavo, and with this remarkable Motto from Martial,

Rumpatur, quisquis rumpitur Invidia.

The Satire of this Piece was levelled at Dr. Woodward, who was made the Hero of it, by the Name of Fossile; and the Character was admirably represented by the best Comedian of the present Age, (in his Style of Playing) Mr. Johnson; as was that of Mrs. Fossile, by Mrs. Oldfield.

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Mo JOHN GAT. 41

In Inoashort Advertisement prefixed to this Play, Mr. G AT frankly owns the Affiltance he received from Two Friends, † " Who tho', fays "be, they will not allow me the Honour of " having their Names joined with mine, can-" not deprive me of the Pleasure of making " an Acknowledgment. An EPISTLE to a LADY. Occasioned

This Drama expired in Three Days, as was propherically foretold by these Lines of the refley, whom he therein thus delizincesugoror

Authors are judg'd, by strange, capricious Rules; The Great-ones are thought Mad, the Small-The Soul transpleteing thro' the solo Tones

Yet fure the Best are most severely fated Poor Foots are only laugh'd at, Wits are hated.

Probatum est.

III. Mr. GAT wrote, and published, a Farce called The Monocks; but it was neveracted: These were a Set of modern Rakes, who took delight in scowring the Streets, breaking Windows with Ha'pence, and committing many other Midnight Magots and Outrages.

Who has not trembled at the Mohock's Name?

Neither of these Three Dramatick Performances are inserted by Mr. GAT, in the Coll lection

T Dr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Pope. 1 1 TRIVIA. B. III. V. 326.

lection of his Poetical Writings; but we cannot assign the Reason of their omission.

We shall now proceed to the other Pieces, which he has collected. The First of which, (in his Second Volume) is,

An EPISTLE to a LADY. Occasioned by the Arrival of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 1715, Her present Majesty, whom he therein thus delineates, viz.

Beauty and Wit were fure by Nature join'd,
And Charms are Emanations of the Mind;
The Soul transpiercing thro' the shining Frame
Forms all the Graces of the Princely Dame:
Benevolence her Conversation guides,
Smiles on her Cheek, and in her Eye resides.
Such Harmony upon her Tongue is found,
As softens English to Italian Sound:
Yet in these Sounds such Sentiments appear,
As charm the Judgment, while they sooth the
Ear.

Religion's cheerful Flame her Bosom warms, Calms all her Hours, and brightens all her Charms.

Henceforth, ye Fair, at Chapel mind your Pray'rs, Nor catch your Lover's Eyes with artful Airs,

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Restrain your Looks, kneel more, and whisper less,

Nor most devoutly criticise on Dress.

From Her, form all your Characters of Life,
The tender Mother, and the faithful Wife.
Oft have I feen her little Infant-Train,
The lovely Promise of a suture Reign;
Observ'd with Pleasure ev'ry dawning Grace,
And all the Mother op'ning in their Face,
The Son shall add new Honours to the Line,
And early with Paternal-Virtues shine;
When He the Tale of Audenard repeats,
His little Heart with Emulation beats;
With Conquests yet to come his Bosom glows,
He dreams of Triumphs and of vanquish'd Foes.
Each Year with Arts shall store his rip'ning
Brain,

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And from his Grandsire he shall learn to Reign.

Mr. GAT likewise tells the LADY, to whom he addresses this Epistle,

One Morn upon the Princess this I writ, An Epigram that boasts more Truth than Wit.

The Pomp of Titles easy Faith might shake, She scorn'd an Empire for Religion's sake.

For

44 The OLVIFE of M

For this, on Earth the British Crown is given, And an immortal Crown decreed in Heaven.

Again while George's Virtues rais'd my Thought, The following Lines Prophetic Fancy wrought.

Methinks I see some Bard, whose heavinly Rage Shall rise to Song, and warm a future Age;
Look back thro' Time, and, rapt in Wonder, trace

The glorious Series of the Brunswick-Race.

From the first George these godlike Kings descend,

A Line which only with the World shall end,
The next a gen'rous Prince renown'd in Arms,
And blest, long blest, in Carolina's Charms;
From these the rest. 'Tis thus secure in Peace,
We plow the Fields, and reap the Years Increase:
Now Commerce wealthy Goddess, rears her Head,
And bids Britannia's Fleets their Canvas spread;
Un-number'd Ships the peopled Ocean hide,
And Wealth returns with each revolving Tide.

Here paus'd the sullen Muse, in haste I dress'd, And thro' the Croud of needy Courtiers press'd; Tho' unsuccessful, happy whilst I see, Those Eyes that glad a Nation, shine on me.

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The ill Success Mr. GAT here so justly complains of, and needy Courtiers, obliges us to look back to the Time of Queen ANNE. Every one knows how that excellent Princess was harraffed by her Ministry, during the four last Years of her Reign. About this Time Mr. GAT was introduced at Court by the late Earl of Oxford, and Lord Bolingbroke: Mighty Promises were made him by these two Peers. but none fulfill'd. All that we find, is, - He had been appointed Secretary of the Embassy to Hanover; * by which Means, and which, it is believed, was the greatost Advantage he obtained by this small Employ, (not worth mentioning) he had the Honour of being personally known to the present Royal Family; to whom, in feveral of his Performances, he has sufficiently expressed his Loyalty and Affection. And it is the more furprizing, and greatly to be lamented, that a Man of his real Merit should be so much neglected, especially in the Last Reign, as to make the following Complaints, viz.

I left the Muses to frequent the Court;

Penfive

In the Year 1714 (the last of her Majesty's Reign) the Lord Pager, the Earl of Clarendon, and Mr. Harley, were all sent to Hanover, to assure that illustrious House of her Majesty's Assection towards them; but at the same Time to express her high Resentment of the Demand of a Writ for summoning his Electoral Highness, as Duke of Cambridge, to the House of Lords.

Pensive each Night from Room to Room I walk'd,

To one I bow'd, and with another talk'd;
Enquir'd what News, or such a Lady's Name,
And did the next Day, and the next, the same.
Places, I found, were daily given away,
And yet no friendly Gazette mention'd Gay.
I ask'd a Friend what Method to pursue;
He cry'd, I want a Place as well as you.
Another ask'd me, why I had not writ;
A Poet owes his Fortune to his Wit.
Strait I reply'd, with what a Courtly Grace,
Flows easy Verse from Him that has a Place!
Had Virgil ne'er at Court improv'd his Strains,
He still had sung of Flocks and homely Swains;
And had not Horace sweet Preferment found,
The Roman Lyre had never learnt to sound.

Shortly after, Mr. GAT wrote an Epistle to the Earl of Burlington, giving an Account of a Journey to Exeter, whither he was sent by his Lordship. This Epistle opens with Mr. Pope's Robbing the Earl's Orchard,

T

At Chiswick strips all Boughs within his reach The purple Vine, blue Plumb, and blushing Peach.

The Detail of this whole Expedition is very entertaining; but one merry Incident I cannot pass

pass over, which is, that when He and his two Companions came to Axminster, they lay in Smocks all Night, in order to have clean Shirts in the Morning, viz.

We climb'd the Hills, when starry Night

And Axminster affords a kind Repose.
The Maid subdu'd by Fees, her Trunk unlocks.
And gives the cleanly Aid of Dowlas Smocks.
Mean Time our Shirts her busy Fingers rub,
While the Soap lathers o'er the foaming Tub.
If Women's Geer such pleasing Dreams incite,
Lend us your Smocks, ye Damsels, ev'ry Night!
We rise, our Beards demand the Barber's Art;
A Female enters, and performs the Part.
The weighty Golden Chain adorns her Neck,
And three Gold-Rings her skilful Handbedeck;
Smooth o'er our Chins her easy Fingers move.
Soft as when Venus stroak'd the Beard of Jove.

We next find Mr. GAT accompanying Mr. Pulteney to Paris, and thus excellently describing, in an Epistle to Him, the Fopperies of that Nation, viz.

In Paris there's a Race of Animals, (I've seen 'em at their Operas and Balls)

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They

48 The LATE E of M

They stand erect, they Dance whene'er they Walk,

Monkeys in Action, Parroquetes in Talk;
They're crown'd with Feathers like the Cockatoo,
And like Camelions, daily change their Hue;
From Patches, justly plac'd, they borrow Graces,
And with Vermilion, lacquer o'er their Faces;
This Custom as we visibly discern,
They by frequenting Ladies Toilets learn.

How happy lives the Man, how fure to

Whose Knot embroider'd slutters down his Arm! On him the Ladies cast the yielding Glance, Sigh in his Songs, and languish in his Dance; While wretched is the Wit, contemn'd, forlorn, Whose gummy Hat no scarlet Plumes adorn; No broider'd Flowers his worsted Ankle grace, Nor Cane emboss'd with Gold directs his pace; No Lady's Favour on his Sword is hung, What tho' Apollo dictate from his Tongue, His Wit is spiritless, and void of Grace, Who wants th'Assurance of Brocade and Lace. While the gay Fop genteely talks of Weather, The Fair in Raptures doat upon his Feather; He Dresses, Fences. What avails to know? For Women chuse their Men, like Silks, for show.

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Yet let us not their loofe Coquet'ry blame; Women of ev'ry Nation are the same.

You ask me, if Parisian. Dames like ours, With ratt'ling Dice profane the Sunday's Hours; If they the Gamester's pale-ey'd Vigils keep, And stake their Honour while their Husbands sleep.

Yes Sir; like English Toasts, the Dames of France

Will risque their Income on a single Chance.
But here no Wise can blast her Husband's Fame,
Cuckold is grown an Honourable Name.
Stretch'd on the Grass the Shepherd sighs his
Pain.

And on the Grass what Shepherd sighs in vain? Such were our Pleasures in the Days of Yore, When am'rous CHARLES Britannia's Scepter bore;

The Nightly Scene of Joy the Park was made, And Love, in Couples, peopled ev'ry Shade: But fince at Court the Rural-Taste is lost, What mighty Sums have Velvet-Couches cost?

Like France, our Courtiers keep a num'rous

To load their Coach; and Tradesmen dun in vain.

Nor

Nor has Religion left us in the Lurch, And, as in France, our Vulgar croud the Church; Our Ladies too, support the Masquerade, The Sex, by Nature, love th'Intriguing-Trade.

Here, on the Opera-Stage, the Youth of France,

In bright Array attract the Female Glance:
This languishes, this struts, to shew his Mien,
And not a Gold-Clock'd-Stocking moves unseen.

But hark! the full Orchestra strike the Strings; The Hero struts, and the whole Audience sings.

My jarring Ear, harsh, grating, Murmurs wound,

Hoarse and confus'd like Babel's mingled Sound.

O footh me with some soft Italian Air,
Let Harmony compose my tortur'd Ear!
When Anastasia's Voice commands the Strain,
The melting Warble thrills thro' ev'ry Vein;
Thought stands, Suspence and Silence pleas'd attends,

While in Her Notes the Heav'nly-Choir defcends.

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You'll think 'tis Time some other Theme to chuse,

to bond Substruction on the resident fixed as

And not with Beaus and Fops fatigue the Muse Should I let Satire loose on English Ground, There, Fools of various Characters abound; But here, my Verse is to one Race confin'd, All Frenchmen are of Petit-maitre kind.

In another Epistle, to Mr. METHUEN, Mr. GAT evidently proves, that, ENCOURACEMENT is the Foundation of Science.

Why must we climb the Alpine Mountains Sides

To find the Seat where Harmony resides?
Why touch we not so soft the Silver Lute.
The cheerful Haut-Boy, or the mellow Flute?
'Tis not th' Italian-Clime improves the Sound,
But there the Patrons of her Sons are found.

Why flourish'd Verse in great Augustus' Reign?

He and Mecenas lov'd the Muse's Strain.
But now that Wight in Poverty must mourn
Who was (O cruel Stars!) a Poet born.
Yet let not Me of Grievances complain,
Who (tho' the meanest of the Muse's Train)

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Can boast Subscriptions to my humble Lays,
And mingle Prosit with my little Praise.

Ask Painting, why she loves Hesperian Air?
Go view, she cries, my glorious Labours there;
There in rich Palaces I reign in state,
And on the Temple's losty Domes create.
The Nobles View my Works with Knowing
Eyes,
They love the Science, and the Painter prize.

Mr. GAT concludes his Epistolary Writings, with a very humorous one, under the following Title, viz.

To my Ingenious and Worthy Friend WILLIAM LOWNDES, Esq;

AUTHOR of that celebrated Treatise in Folio, called, The LAND-TAX BILL.

WHEN Poets print their Works the scribling Crew,

Stick the Bard o'er with Bays, like Christmas Pew:

Can meagre Poetry such Fame deserve?
Can Poetry; that only writes to starve?
And shall no Laurel deck that samous Head,
In which the Senate's Annual-Law is bred?

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That hoary Head, which greater Glory fires,
By nobler Ways and Means true Fame acquires.
O had I Virgil's Force to fing the Man,
Whose learned Lines can Millions raise PER Ann.
Great Lowndes's Praise should swell the Trump of Fame,

And Rapes and Wapentakes resound his Name.

If the blind Poet gain'd a long renown,
By singing ev'ry Grecian-Chief and Town;
Sure Lowndes's Prose much greater Fame requires,
Which sweetly counts five Thousand Knights and Squires,
Their Seats, their Cities, Parishes and Shires.

Thy copious Preamble so smoothly runs, Taxes no more appear like Legal Duns, Lords, Knights and Squires th' Assessor's Power obey,

We read with Pleasure, tho' with Pain we pay.

Under what Science shall thy Works be read? We know thou wert not Poet born and bred; Or dost thou boast th' Historian's lasting Pen, Whose Annals are the Acts of Worthy Men? No. Satire is thy Talent; and each Lash Makes the rich Miser tremble o'er his Cash;

What on the Drunkard can be more severe, Than direful Taxes on his Ale and Beer?

Thou shalt thro' Britain's distant Isle be Great Lounder's Praifedingsid

In ev'ry Hundred and Division read. Criticks in Classicks oft Interpolate, But ev'ry Word of Thine is fure as Fate. Poets of old had fuch a wond'rous Power, That with their Verses they could raise a Sare Lowwar's Profe much greater; towoTes

But in thy Profe a greater Force is found; What Poet ever rais'd Ten Thousand Pound? Cadmus, by fowing Dragons Teeth, we read, Rais'd a vast Army from the Pois'nous Seed; Thy Labours, Lowndes, can greater Wonders do, Thou Raisest Armies, and canst Pay'em too. Truce with thy dreaded Pen; thy Annals cease Why need we Armies when the Land's in Peace? Soldiers are perfect Devils in their Way, When once they're Rais'd, they're cursed hard to Lay.

Having gone thro' Mr. GAT's Epiftles, we shall venture to affirm, that, they come nearer to the Horatian Standard, of that kind of Writing, and are more simple and natural in their Diction, than Those of his, mighty, French-Imitator

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Imitator, Monsieur Boileau. But, as our vain Neighbours give their Rigault the Preference to Raphael in Painting; we make not the least Question, but they will do the same in Poetry; and, top a Racine, a Corneille, or a Moliere upon us, for infinitely greater Genij, than a Shakespeare, a Ben. Johnson, or a Dryden.

We shall farther affirm, that Mr. GAT's Tales, which fall next under our Consideration, are equal in their Invention to any of Fontaine's; nor are they told in a manner inferior to any which have adorned our native Tongue. He has given us Five in Number, viz.

I. An Imitation of CHAUCER's Style. Being an Answer to the Sompner's PROLOGUE. In this Tale, old Geoffry afferts merrily, that, The Devil's Belly, is a Hive of Fryar; thus summed up by Mr. GAT, viz.

Now plain it is ytellen in my Verse,
If Devils in Hell bear Freers in their Erse,
On Earth the Devil in Freers doth y-dwell,
Were there no Freers, the Devil mought keep in Hell.

II. Work for a Cooper. This is a Tale of one Father Bernard, a very merry fornicating old Fryar of Blois in France,

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Imirator, Montheur Boileant, But, as our vain

With down-cast Eye, and heaving Breast;
He strok'd her Cheek to still her Fear,
And talk'd of Sins en Cavalier.
Nor frown'd He if Folks freely spoke,
But shook his Sides and took the Joke;
Nor fail'd he to promote the Jest,
And shar'd the Sins which they Confest.

Yet that he might not always roam,
He kept Conveniencies at Home.
His Maid was in the Bloom of Beauty,
Well Limb'd for ev'ry Social-Duty;
He meddled with no Houshold-Cares,
To her consign'd his whole Affairs;
She of his Study kept the Keys,
For he was studious—of his Ease:
She had the Power of all his Locks,
Could rummage ev'ry Chest and Box,
Her Honesty such Credit gain'd,
Not ev'n the Cellar was restrain'd.

He calls Naunette, the Cellar-Door
She strait unlocks, descends before,
He follow'd close. But when he spies
His fav'rite Cask; with lifted Eyes
And lifted Hands aloud he cries,

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Hey day! my darling Wine astoop!
It must, alas! have sprung a Hoop;
That there's a Leak is past all doubt,
(Reply'd the Maid) I'll find it out.
She sets the Candle down in haste,
Tucks her white Apron round her Waist,
The Hogshead's mouldy Side ascends,
She straddles wide, and downward bends;
So low she stoops to find the Flaw,
Her Coats rose high, her Master saw—
I see—he cries—(then class'd her fast)
The Leak thro' which my Wine has past.

Then all in haste the Maid descended, And in a trice the Leak was mended.

E'er since this time all lusty Fryars (Warm'd with predominant Desires, Whene'er the Flesh with Spirit quarrels,) Look on the Sex as leaky-Barrels. Beware of these, ye jealous Spouses, From such-like Coopers guard your Houses; For if they find not Work at Home, For Jobbs thro' all the Town they roam.

III. The EQUIVOCATION. This Tale, is not only an Ecclesiastical, but a fine Episcopal turn upon MARRIAGE, which is one of the seven

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SACRAMENTS of the Church of Rome. An honest Abbot had invited his Bishop to Dinner,

Who readily accepts the Treat; The Bishop came, the Bishop eat.

Among the rest of their Table-Talk, came up a Lecture against Hereticks.

What Herefy (the Prelate said)
Is in that Church where Priests may Wed!

Vile Practices! the Abbot cry'd,
For pious Use we're set aside;
Shall We take Wives? Marriage at best
Is but Carnality profess'd.

Now, as the Bishop took his Glass,
He spy'd our Abbot's buxom Lass,
Who cross'd the Room, he mark'd her Eye That glow'd with Love; his Pulse beat high.
Fie, Father, sie, (the Prelate cries)
A Maid so young! for shame be wise.
These Indiscretions lend a Handle
To lewd Lay-Tongues to give Vs Scandal;
For your Vow's sake this Rule I give t'ye,
Let all your Maids be turn'd of Fifty.
The Priest reply'd, I have not swerv'd,
But your chaste Precept well observ'd;

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That Lass full Twenty five has told, I've yet another, who's as old; Into one Sum their Ages cast, So Both my Maids have Fifty past.

The Prelate smil'd, but durst not blame; For why? his Lordship did the same.

Let those who reprimand their Brothers, First mend the Faults they find in others.

I hope the Reader will observe that the Niceness of the Equivocation turns upon the Prelate's Words, All your Maids, &c. by which he meant each of them, but the Abbot laid hold of the Plural Number, in the Application of the Bishop's Pastoral Advice, and divided his half Century into Both his Maids for the Pleasures of Copulation in his own Practice.

IV. A true Story of an APPARITION. This Tale is of a Traveller; who, after journeying through the Forest of Arden, came to,

Upon the Borders of the spacious Wood;
Here Towers and antique Battlements arise,
And there in Heaps the moulder'd Ruin lies;
Some Lord this Mansion held in Days of Yore,
To chace the Wolf, and pierce the foaming Boar:

How

How chang'd, alas, from what it once had been! 'Tis now degraded to a publick Inn.

But here our wearied Guest could not have any Lodging, unless he would take up with lying in a Haunted-Room, tho' the best in the House otherwise, to which, by the Maid's Advice, he consented. She told him, the Story was only of an old Fellow who was murdered, that walked in the dead of Night, and rattled his Chains, and that, if he would but take Courage and speak to him, all would go well. This being resolved, away he goes to Bed, and the Maid tucks him up, and retires, leaving a Watch-Light in his Chamber.

At first he hears the Wind with hollow roar Shake the loose Lock, and swing the creaking Door;

Nearer and nearer draws the dreadful Sound Of ratt'ling Chains that dragg'd upon the Ground;

When, lo, the Spectre came with horrid Stride, Approach'd the Bed, and drew the Curtains wide!

In human Form the ghastful Fantom stood,
Expos'd his mangled Bosom dy'd with Blood;
Then silent pointing to his wounded Breast.
Thrice wav'd his Hand beneath his frighted Guest.

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The Bed-Cords trembled, and with shudd'ring Fear,

Sweat chill'd his Limbs, high rose his bristled Hair;

Then mutt'ring hasty Prayers, he mann'd his Heart,

And cry'daloud; Say, whence and who Thou art. The stalking Ghost with hollow Voice replies, Three Years are counted, since with mortal Eyes I saw the Sun, and vital Air respir'd, Like thee benighted, and with Travel tir'd. Within these Walls I slept. O Thirst of Gain! See, still the Planks the bloody Mark retain; Stretch'd on this very Bed, from Sleep I start. And see the Steel impending o'er my Heat; The barb'rous Hostess held the lifted Knife, The Floor ran Purple with my gushing Life. My Treasure now they seize, the golden Spoil They bury deep beneath the Grass-grown Soil, Far in the Common Field. Be bold, arife, My Steps Shall lead Thee to the Secret Prize. There dig and find; let that thy Care reward: Call loud on Justice; bid her not retard To punish Murder; lay my Ghost at rest, So Shall with Peace secure thy Nights be blest; And when beneath these Boards my Bones are found,

Decent inter them in some sacred Ground.

Here ceas'd the Ghost. The Stranger springs from Bed,

And boldly follows where the Fantom led:
At length amidst a spacious Field they came;
There stops the Spectre, and ascends in Flame.
Amaz'd he stood, no Bush, no Briar was found,
To teach his Morning Search to find the Ground;
What could he do? the Night was hideous dark,
Fear shook his Joints, and Nature dropt the
Mark:

With that he starting wak'd, and rais'd his Head, But found the Golden-Mark was left in Bed.

This is demonstrably a true Story of an Ap-PARITION. The Traveller dreamed over what the Maid had told Him, and in the Fright sh--t a-Bed.

V. The MAD DOG. This Tale relates the Conduct of a very religious PRUDE, who free-ly thus owns her Frailty to her good Father Confessor.

Who could that tempting Man resist?
My Virtue languish'd as he kis'd;
I strove till I could strive no longer,
How can the Weak subdue the Stronger?

Our Dame receives the Benefit of Absolution; and with it many wholesome Prescriptions for her future Conduct; but,

Whate'er she did, next Week she came, And piously Confest the same; The Priest who Female Frailties pity'd, First chid her, then her Sins remitted.

A Third Confession comes about,
And now again it all must out;
She seems to wipe her twinkling Eyes,
What now, my Child, the Father cries.
Again, says she — with threat'ning Looks
He thus the prostrate Dame rebukes.

Madam, I grant there's something in it,
That Virtue has th' unguarded Minute;
But pray now tell me what are Whores,
But Women of unguarded Hours?
Then you must sure have lost all Shame;
What ev'ry Day, and still the same;
And no Fault else! 'tis strange to find
A Woman to one Sin confin'd!
But you, beyond all Thought, unchaste,
Have all Sin center'd near your Waist!
Whence is this Appetite so strong?
Say, Madam, did your Mother long?

Or is it Lux'ry and high Diet
That won't let Virtue sleep in Quiet?

That the had never err'd by Choice,
Nor was there known a Virgin chaster,
Will ruin'd by a fad Disaster.
That she a fav'rite Lap-Dog had
Which (as she stroak'd and kis'd) grew mad;
And in her Lip a Wound indenting,
First set her youthful Blood fermenting.

The Priest reply'd, with zealous Fury,
You should have sought the Means to cure ye.
Doctors by various Ways, we find,
Treat these Distempers of the Mind;
Always to cure such venom'd Bites,
And set the shatter'd Thoughts to rights;
They send you to the Ocean's Shore,
And plunge the Patient o'er and o'er.

The Dame reply'd, alas! in vain My Kindred forc'd me to the Main; What Virgin had not done as I did? My modest Hand by Nature guided, Debarr'd at once from human Eyes The Seat where Female-Honour lies:

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And tho' thrice dipt from Top to Toe, I still secur'd the Post below, And guarded it with Grasp so fast, Not one Drop thro' my Fingers past; Thus owe I to my bashful Care, That all the Rage is settled there.

Mr. GAT's five Tales, are succeeded by five Ecloques. Beginning with An Imitation of the Pollio of Virgil, viz.

I. The BIRTH of the SQUIRE. The Life and Acts of an old Country Squire are herein very justly delineated, and the Joy for the Birth of a young one, as truly described. The Ecloque concludes with a Prophetick Cata-strophe of one of this Race, viz.

Methinks I see him in his Hall appear,
Where the long Table floats in clammy Beer,
'Midst Mugs and Glasses shatter'd o'er the Floor,
Dead Drunk his servile Crew supinely snore;
Triumphant, o'er the prostrate Brutes he stands,
The mighty Bumper trembles in his Hands;
Boldly he drinks, and like his glorious Sires,
In copious Gulps of potent Ale expires.

II. The Toilette. A Town Eclogue. This is the Representation of Lydia, at her Toilette, unmolested; and only accompanied by her Dog and her Monkey, in the room of a Fop

Fop and a Beau. Thus, in her superannuated State, she laments her past Follies,

Reclin'd upon her Arm, she Pensive sate, And curs'd th'Inconstancy of Youth too late. *

III. The TEA-TABLE. A Town Eclogue. Herein, by way of Dialogue, Doris and Melanthe display all the malicious Scandal of the Female-Sex, by pulling Sylvia and Laura to pieces behind their Backs, and complimenting them the instant they appear.

IV. The FUNERAL. A Town Ecloque. This Scene of Grief A.la-mode, is drawn to the Life, in a Dialogue between Sabina and Lucy; the first is a most disconsolate Widow of two Months standing, and the last her Comforting Chamber-Maid.

V. The Espousal. A Sober Eclogue. Between two of the People called QUAKERS. In a Dialogue between Caleb and Tabitha.

We are now come to Mr. GAT's smaller Compositions, under the Article of Miscellanies. These consist of Love-Elegies, Songs and Ballads; among which, Sweet WIL-LIAM's Farewell to Black-Ey'd SVSAN, is

^{*} This Ecloque, together with The Basset-Table, and The Drawing Room, are printed (for E. Curll in the Strand) under the Title of Court Pobms. Price 15.

is univerfally known and admired. These Miscellanies are as entertaining, as his other Writings, and from whence we shall not extract any Passages, except one Love Billet, from our Author, To a young LAD I, with a Present of some LAMPREYS, viz.

MADAM,

WITH Lovers 'twas of old the Fashion, By Prelents to convey their Passion; No matter what the Gift they fent, The Lady faw that Love was meant. Fair Atalanta, as a Favour Took the Boar's Head her Hero gave her; Nor could the briftly Thing affront her, 'Twas a fit Present from a Hunter. When Squires fend Woodcocks to the Dame, It serves to shew their absent Flame: Some by a Scrip of woven-Hair, In posied Lockets bribe the Fair; How many mercenary Matches, Have sprung from Diamond-Rings and Watches! But hold --- a Ring, a Watch, a Locket, Would drain at once a Poet's Pocket; He should fend Songs that cost him nought, Nor ev'n be prodigal of Thought.

Why

Why then send Lampreys? Fie, for Shame! 'Twill set a Virgin's Blood on Flame.
This to Fifteen a proper Gift!
It might lend Sixty-Five a List.

I know your Maiden-Aunt will scold, And think my Present somewhat bold, I see her lift her Hands and Eyes.

- . What eat it, Niece; eat Spanish Flies!
- ' Lamprey's a most immodest Diet:
- ' You'll neithet Wake nor Sleep in quiet.
- ' Should I to Night eat Sago Cream,
- "Twould make me Blush to tell my Dream;
- 'If I eat Lobster'tis fo warming,
- ' That ev'ry Man I see looks charming;
- ' Wherefore had not the filthy Fellow,
- Laid Rochester upon your Pillow?
- ' I vow and swear I think the Present,
- ' Had been as Modest and as Decent.
 - ' Who has her Virtue in her Pow'r?
- * Each Day has its unguarded Hour;
 - ' Always in danger of undoing,
 - · A Prawn, a Shrimp may prove our ruin!
 - ' The Shepherdess who lives on Sallad,
 - ' To cool her Youth, controuls her Palate;

- · Should Dian's Maids turn liqu'rish Livers,
- And of huge Lampreys rob the Rivers,
- ' Then all beside each Glade and Visto,
- · You'd see Nymphs lying like Calisto.
 - ' The Man who meant to heat your Blood
- Needs not Himself such vicious Food.

In this, I own, your Aunt is clear,
I fent you what I well might spare:
For when I see you, (without joking)
Your Eyes, Lips, Breasts. are so provoking,
They set my Heart more cock-a-boop,
Then could whole Seas of Craw-fish-Soup.

Yours, &c.

JOHN GAT.

Mr. GAT's Works closes with DIONE. A PASTORAL TRAGEDY. This was never brought upon the Stage. The Author informs us in a Prologue, design'd for it, that,

He draws no Heimskirk Boors, or Home-bred Clowns,

But the foft Shepherds of Arcadia's Downs.

There lies the Scene, and all that can be expected from a Pastoral Entertainment, will be found in this Piece.

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Mr.

Mr. GAT's CHARACTER of Himfelf.

The little Knowledge, I have gain'd,
Was all from fimple Nature drain'd;
From Nature too I take my Rule
To shun Contempt and Ridicule.
I never with important Air
In Conversation over-bear;
My Tongue within my Lips I rein;
For who talks much must talk in vain:
Pride often guides the Author's Pen,
Books as affected are as Men;
But he who studies Nature's Laws,
From certain Truth his Maxims draws;
And Those, without our Schools, suffice
To make Men moral, good and wise.*

His Sentiments of a DEITT.

Whether amid the Gloom of Night I stray,
Or my glad Eyes enjoy revolving Day,
Still Nature's various Face informs my Sense
Of an all-wise, all-pow'rful Providence.
O! may some nobler Thought my Soul employ,
Than empty, transient, sublunary Joy!
The Stars shall drop, the Sun shall lose his Flame,
But thou, O Goo, for ever shine the same.

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^{*} See The Introduction to his FABLES.

** See A CONTEMPLATION ON NIGHT.

Of ETERNITY, &c. *

O endless Thought! divine Eternity!
Th'immortal Soul shares but a Part of Thee;
For Thou wert present when our Life began,
When the warm Dust shot up in breathing Man.

His own EPITAPH.

Life is a Jest; and all Things show it, I thought so once; but now I know it. Æ T A T. XLIV.

We have faithfully gone thro' Mr. GAT's Collection of his own Works; besides which,

- I. He has Translated some Parts in the Version of Ovid's Metamorphoses, published by Sir Samuel Garth.
- II. Fifty FABLES. Invented for the Amusement of his Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

III. The BEGGAR'S-OPERA.

IV. POLLT: A Sequel to the Beggar's. Opera. Prohibited the Stage.

The Publick was deprived of this most ingenious Gentleman, by an inflamatory Fever, on the 4th Day of Dec. 1732, at his Grace the Duke of Queensberry's House in Burlington-Gardens, near Piccadilly.

His

Mr. GAY's LIFE.

His Personal Character was perfectly amiable; he was one of the most natural, inossensive and disinterested of Men; and his Life
chiesly passed in the Friendship and Society of
Persons of the sirst Rank.

He has left a moderate Fortune, between his two Sisters; no Part of it owing to any Preferment; but wholly to his own Labour and Prudence, during his Stewardship under her

Grace the late Dutchess of Monmouth.

His Body was brought, by the Company of Upholders, from the Duke of Queensberry's to Exeter Change in the Strand, and on the 231 of Dec. after lying in, very decent, State, was at Eight of the Clock in the Evening, drawn in a Herse, trimmed with Plumes of Black and White Feathers, attended with three mourning Coaches and six Horses, to Westminster-Abbey.

His Pall was supported by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chestersield; the Lord Viscount Corn. bury; the Hon. Mr. Berkeley; General Dor.

mer; Mr. Gore; and Mr. Pope.

The last Offices were performed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester, the Choir attending; and his Remains were deposited in the South-Cross-Isle, over-against Chaucer's Tomb.

Jan. 2. 1733, Letters of Administration were granted to Mr. GAT's two Sisters, He dying Intestate, who have given Bond for 1000 l. to produce an Inventory of his Estate, when required.

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oles he was one of the most natural, months of the and diffuserabled of Man; and his Life chickly passed in the Friendship and Society of the passed in the Friendship and Society of Patrick of the first Rank.

two Sisters; no Part of it owing to any Pretwo Sisters; no Part of it owing to any Preferment; but wholly to his own Labour and Prudence, during his Stewardship under her Grace the late Dutchess of Monmouth.

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The last Offices were performed by the Re-Rev. Dr. William, Bishop of Recheffer, the Choir attending; and his Remains were depofred in the South-Cross-life, over-against Chancer's FOMB.

Jan. 2. 1733. Letters of Administration were granted to Mr. GAT's two Sifters, its dving Intestate, who have given Bond to 1900 l. to produce an Inventory of his letter when required.

FINIONS

